

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAMUEL ALLEN DUBYAK,	}	Case No. EDCV 10-647-VBF (DTB)
Petitioner,		
vs.		
R. GROUNDS, Warden,		
Respondent.	}	ORDER SUMMARILY DISMISSING FIRST AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS FOR LACK OF SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

On September 22, 2009, petitioner filed a Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus by a Person in State Custody herein in the Northern District of California. On April 27, 2010, the matter was transferred to this Court and the Petition was filed in the Central District of California on April 30, 2010. On June 1, 2010, after its initial review of the Petition, the Court dismissed the Petition with leave to amend. On August 20, 2010, petitioner filed his First Amended Petition (“FAP”). It appears from the face of the FAP that it is directed to the same 1987 San Bernardino County Superior Court conviction as the prior habeas petition filed by petitioner in this Court on April 27, 1993, in SACV 93-469-GLT (RWR). On July 28, 1993, Judgment was entered in SACV 93-469-GLT (RWR), dismissing the petition with prejudice. Petitioner filed a notice of appeal from that Judgment on August 05, 1993.

1 The FAP now pending is governed by the provisions of the Antiterrorism and
2 Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214) (“the Act”)
3 which became effective April 24, 1996. Section 106 of the Act amended 28 U.S.C.
4 § 2244(b) to read, in pertinent part, as follows:

5 “(1) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus
6 application under section 2254 that was presented in a prior application
7 shall be dismissed.

8 (2) A claim presented in a second or successive habeas corpus
9 application under section 2254 that was not presented in a prior
10 application shall be dismissed unless--

11 (A) the applicant shows that the claim relies on a new rule
12 of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral
13 review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

14 (B)(i) the factual predicate for the claim could not have
15 been discovered previously through the exercise of due diligence;
16 and

17 (ii) the facts underlying the claim, if proven and viewed in
18 light of the evidence as a whole, would be sufficient to establish
19 by clear and convincing evidence that, but for constitutional error,
20 no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of
21 the underlying offense.

22 (3)(A) Before a second or successive application permitted by this
23 section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the
24 appropriate court of appeals for an order authorizing the district court to
25 consider the application.”
26


27 Thus, it appears that the FAP now pending constitutes a second and/or
28 successive petition challenging the same conviction as petitioner’s prior habeas

1 petition in Case No.SACV 93-469-GLT (RWR), within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §
2 2244(b). As such, it was incumbent on petitioner under § 2244(b)(3)(A) to secure an
3 order from the Ninth Circuit authorizing the District Court to consider the FAP, prior
4 to his filing of it in this Court. Petitioner's failure to do so deprives the Court of
5 subject matter jurisdiction. See Cooper v. Calderon, 274 F.3d 1270, 1274 (9th Cir.
6 2001).

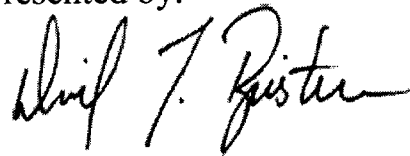
7 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that this action be summarily
8 dismissed, pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the
9 United States District Courts.

10 LET JUDGMENT BE ENTERED ACCORDINGLY.

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12 DATED: 1-3-11

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14 
15 VALERIE BAKER FAIRBANK
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

17 Presented by:

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19
20 David T. Bristow
21 United States Magistrate Judge
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